



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 5, 1912.
THE McNAMARAS AND BACK OF THEM.
REPORT ON THE EXTRA SESSION.
THE ALLEGED DYNAMITE CASES.
PLUTOCRATIC TREACHERY.
POLITICAL CLUB REPORTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1912.

No. 47

THE McNAMARAS AND BACK OF THEM

By Charles Edward Russell in the "Coming Nation"

I have been looking all these two weeks for some signs that the events at Los Angeles have moved the people of the nation to solemn and wholesome reflection about conditions in this country of ours, but I find none.

Meantime, nobody seems to think for a moment about the cause that may lie behind the acts of the McNamaras—and possibly others.

They confess that they were engaged in a conspiracy to destroy much property with dynamite and one of them says that he exploded dynamite under the Los Angeles "Times" building, causing the loss of twenty-one lives. They do not say so, but elsewhere the positive declaration is made that in all these violent operations they have had the sympathy, if not the assistance and connivance, of other men, perhaps of many other men.

The most obvious, simple, primary, rudimentary reflection, therefore, would be as to why these men should engage in a plot of a kind so strange, deadly and desperate.

Men do not do these things without some very powerful impulse that sweeps them away from reason and makes them willing to accept the imminent peril of the most abhorred and loathsome form of death. In this instance there was evidently no impulse of gain or of personal advantage of any kind whatsoever. These men risked hanging and could get nothing from undergoing their risk.

What, then, was the impulse?

Why, they thought they were fighting the battle of their class. That was all. They were undoubtedly wrong, but they had a belief that they could terrify into decency the powers and the men that it seemed to them were responsible for the war that was being made upon the working class of America. That is perfectly evident from the public statements they have made and it is no less evident from the nature of their deeds of violence and the conditions under which those deeds were committed.

A conspiracy existed to terrorize certain persons that were believed to have treated labor with indignity. That is the established fact, is it not? Then, how preposterous is the notion, apparently all but universal in this country, that these men were bloody-minded villains who murdered from the sheer love of murder and destroyed for the sheer love of destruction! How shallow to go about bellowing for their death as if there was nothing to be considered except how to annihilate them! How imbecile to think that any of the deep-lying causes of this most significant chapter of history will be in the least affected if you put these men to death or a hundred like them! Above all, how wicked, to think that in such a grave and terrible revelation we have no duty and no responsibility except to stamp the spark of life from these men and exult over our vengeance upon them!

Is it true that as a nation we have no more power of reflection than the national performance in this case would indicate? Then I should say that we have other things to reform besides the labor unions, and one of them is the public school system of this country, that after so many years

of effort can produce an average mind so little capable of thinking, and an average conscience so little sensible of duty. And I beg leave to believe that this fact, if it be a fact, is of infinitely greater consequence to the nation than the explosion in the Los Angeles "Times" office or any views of Harrison Grey Otis.

The McNamaras and those associated with them believed that the working class of America was the victim of great and intolerable injustice.

Whence came this sense of injustice?

In the first place, like all men who under the present system of society toil to create wealth for others, they were vaguely sensible of a great, enduring, fundamental wrong. Without having reasoned to the end, they and all other workingmen felt that in some way something was radically wrong in their environment and conditions. They saw that from the products of industry capital took much and labor received very little, and without reasoning about this, either, they felt that it embodied a huge injustice. They felt rather than perceived that labor created all wealth and won from it merely a bare existence; capital created nothing whatever, and won from the work of other men luxury, superfluity and colossal power. And without philosophical perception as to the basis of this wrong, they felt the sting of it.

They saw children growing up, inadequately educated, without opportunity in life, doomed from the beginning to drudgery and insufficiency, and the children of the capitalists launched upon life with every conceivable advantage, and without understanding exactly why this monstrous inequality came to be, the bare fact goaded them daily to resentment.

They had also still more pungent causes to stir them to passion. Besides this vague sense of wrong all about them, they saw that all society is organized to deny ordinary justice to the man who toils.

They saw that in the courts, pledged to deal justly between man and man, the toiler was always upon a different footing from the capitalist.

They saw that whenever the toilers attempted to better their condition or protest against the injustice from which they suffered, all the machinery of government was turned against them. The police and the militia were employed to cow their spirits and drive them back to their work; their revolt called forth bitter execration from all the leaders of public opinion; the press, controlled by the employers, deliberately misrepresented their cause and covered them with contempt and ridicule.

They saw, too, that the organized system of justice was almost universally a bulwark of strength to the employers, but no defense to the employees.

They saw that in each great strike the courts, as if by pre-concert, took stronger grounds against labor that had organized for its own defense. They saw that each adverse ruling by one judge became the precedent and ground in a still more oppressive ruling by the next judge, and that against these rulings labor had absolutely no recourse. It was bound hand and foot and delivered helpless to its enemies.

They saw that whenever a strike occurred the

employers went to the courts and secured injunctions that practically defeated the purposes of the strike, but there were no injunctions to protect toilers from the conditions that made strikes inevitable.

They saw that to aid the employers judges were willing to draw imaginary lines in the public highway and to forbid strikers to cross such lines, but workingmen could secure no such assistance in their struggle against the employer's injustice.

They saw that judges would enjoin workingmen from talking about their grievances, but if a workingman were to ask that employers be enjoined from planning new ways to oppress labor such workingmen would be driven from the courts with shouts of laughter.

They saw one judge forbidding a labor union to maintain a meeting place on the ground that if workingmen met they would discuss a strike. But they knew that if they were to apply for an injunction against a rich man's club on the ground that plots against labor were laid there, although the charges would be strictly true, the entire press would shriek with laughter and make of the movers of such a suggestion targets for endless abuse and vilification, while the courts would refuse to entertain their petition.

They saw that the judges were determined to make striking a crime; that the settled policy of the courts was to establish a condition in which men must keep at their work so long as their employers might desire; that one judge enjoined a union from continuing a strike, and a little later another judge found that the motives for a strike constituted a crime, and a few days later another judge decided that even to aid a strike was illegal.

They saw that while this judicial campaign was going on against labor in the lower and the State courts they had just as little chance for justice in that Supreme Court that had been lauded to them as the embodiment of wisdom and was the court of last resort in their country.

They saw the Supreme Court of the United States decide that the boycott is illegal, but the blacklist is legal, although the boycott and the blacklist are the same thing called by one name when used by the workingmen and by another when used by the employers.

They saw the same court hold that in the case of a strike all resulting damages to business might be assessed against a labor union and collected by judgment against individual members of that union, but they knew very well that the court would not entertain the idea that in the case of a lockout the losses suffered by workingmen might be assessed against the employer.

They saw the nation pass a law against great combinations of capital. They saw that law a dead letter on the statute books so far as combinations of capital were concerned, but they saw it twisted from its original purpose into an instrument to oppress labor. While with impunity great combinations of capital were being formed and were acquiring a menacing power, this law, inert against them, was invoked to throw labor leaders into jail and to deprive them of the constitutional rights of free assembly and free speech.

They saw men sentenced to imprisonment for

saying that they would not purchase a certain brand of stoves. They knew it would be utterly futile to invoke the law against any employer that said he would not use a certain brand of labor, and yet the two cases in any just view would be equal and parallel.

They knew, too, that to appeal to the Congress of the United States for any relief from these oppressions would be utterly useless. A few years before the employing class in Great Britain had wrung from the courts there, a decision similar to that in which the United States Supreme Court held labor unions liable for damages for a strike. In Great Britain organized labor had asked Parliament to correct so grave and manifest an injustice and Parliament had within two or three months acceded to the request. But in the United States the Congress had refused again and again not merely to correct the wrong but to consider it. For three years the representatives of American organized labor stood hat in hand at the door of the House Committee on Labor and were denied even one moment in which to make their statement.

Meantime the law continued to be enforced against the labor unions that it was never intended to reach and continued to be ineffectual against the combinations of capital against which alone it was designed.

They knew all these things. They knew also that all the time they were the objects not merely of the dislike and opposition of the employing class, but of its active hatred, contempt and ridicule. They knew that the mere fact that they worked with their hands made them contemptible in the eyes of the rich and the fortunate. They knew that they carried a brand of inferiority merely because they worked. They knew that in all respects they were held to be different from other men and inferior to them. They knew that "a common workingman" was the universal term of reproach among those for whom they toiled. They knew that they had become a class apart; that their children were under the stigma of society; that their wives were not esteemed as were the wives of the possessing class; that they were at once the pariahs and the jest of the wealthy and the comfortable.

Out of these conditions what would you expect to come?

If there be anything that life so far on this planet has demonstrated it is that men will resent injustice.

Not wisely, always; not effectively, always; not in the best way, always. But always they will resent it.

And now we come down to the final springs of this momentous tragedy at Los Angeles. Because this spirit in men that makes them resent injustice is the same identical spirit that has given us all the liberty that we possess. If it were not for the very same spirit that at the bottom moved the McNamara brothers to their terrible deeds we should be today the dishrags of any power that might be pleased to oppress us. Hate the McNamaras' deeds as much as you will, from this fact there is absolutely no escape. As soon as you begin to ask concerning the reason for the McNamaras' crimes this is what you find and the only thing you find. It is all very well to splutter about these men as murderers and horrible miscreants, but I defy any human being to go one inch below the surface of this case and find anything else. We have been favored with a vast amount of flub-dub and hypocritical nonsense about it. For once let's see if we can be perfectly frank and square about it. No more pretense.

Then I say again, that the moment you get under the surface of the case this is what you find, that the impelling motive of these men was a resentment against a huge social injustice, and that however misdirected the resentment might have been, the origin of it was the origin of the

very thing that has given to the race all the political progress that it has ever known.

Men will revolt against injustice, law or no law. You can pile any nation knee deep with statutes, and if in that nation is a body of men that believes it is suffering from a great and intolerable wrong it will resent that wrong. And if you close against that class the natural avenues of restitution and defense, it will blow your statutes to the moon, good praters about law and order, and I don't care where you may go about this world you will find this to be the fact. You may cry against it until you are blue in the face; you will not change the basic truth. Law or no law.

But now you say that, admitting all this, the means of protest chosen by the McNamaras was very wrong and detestable and all that. To blow up buildings and to kill men are very bad means of resenting the wrongs of a class.

Without a doubt.

But here again leave fustian and platitude and look beneath the surface of things.

You take a man who because of the inevitable conditions of the present system of society has little education and an untrained mind. Take one who doesn't know well the lessons of history because he was not allowed to find them out. Take one who has never had a chance to discover that violence always defeats its own ends; that force is not the means to use against evil; that mind and mind alone is the determining factor in human action. Take a man who because of his environment has never had a chance to know that the surest way to weaken the cause of labor is to use violence in its behalf; a man who has never reflected that the employing class possesses all the weapons, all the army, all the navy, all the guns, all the expressions of public opinion, and that it can never be unseated by force, only by majorities.

Take one who because of defective schooling has never acquired the thoughtful habit, and because of the environment that we provide has been accustomed to regard violence as the natural protest against every insult. Take one also who has in his blood an ancestral sense of wrong unavenged and a national hatred unappeased.

Now let such a man believe that the class to which he belongs is denied all the fundamental rights; that it is daily despoiled and robbed; that the most ordinary principles of justice are perverted in behalf of its wronger; that against all this no protest is of the slightest avail or will even be heard; that his class is utterly helpless and hopeless, the blind and bound Samson of enemies that gloat over his impotence; and what would you naturally expect to happen?

So I say to you that the real culprits in this dreadful story are not the two men that in our wisdom we have entombed at San Quentin. The real culprits are the system of society that produces these conditions and the men and women that acquiesce in them. As a secondary cause, the courts have done more to blow up the Times' building than the McNamaras ever did, but I look beyond even them. The blackest culprits are the men and women who know well enough of the essentially unjust conditions of modern life; who know the vast majority of mankind is condemned to insufficiency and intellectual darkness, and still go their way content with the thought that they at least have enough.

And if the man-hunters who with so much decency have been going up and down yelling for blood want something worth while to pursue, let them pursue themselves, for they are the real murderers in this case. I am sorry for the twenty-one men who perished in the "Times" building. They were the innocent victims of a perverted idea and a stupid blunder. But what really slew them was not the explosion in the "Times" office. It was the callous conscience of a



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nation that sees about it the most monstrous conditions of injustice, and will make no protest.

It is well to be sorry for the twenty-one who perished in the "Times" building, but we ought to see to it with fervent care that our sympathies are not limited to them alone. We ought to be sorry no less for the thousands of men who are sacrificed every year to the greed of capitalism; the men who are killed unnecessarily in mines and factories, and on the railroads; the men who are killed because employers are too greedy to provide proper safeguards; women who are poisoned in factories, sweatshops and ill-ventilated department stores; children who are killed in factory work or broken down before their time with the diseases of the slums. Let us be sorry for them all and not forget that it is for the sake of the same capitalism that all this blood is shed, and that so long as we tolerate capitalism, not one of us is guiltless for all these horrible slaughters any more than we are for the twenty-one lives that perished in the building of the Los Angeles "Times."

"Blood!" yell the people who believe in vengeance. "These twenty-one lives must be avenged!"

With exactly as much reason and good sense, one might stand over the statistics of industrial murders demanding blood. A human life is a human life; to sacrifice one for the sake of profits must be as bad as to sacrifice one for the sake of a mistaken principle. Let us have an end of all this disgusting reversion to the jungle-wolf. All alike are guilty. If equal and exact justice were done upon those responsible for the Los Angeles "Times" explosion only those would now be at liberty who never have consented to the system that produces these horrors. Instead of crying for blood, we ought humbly to admit our fault that we have suffered to grow up in this country a condition of hatred and injustice so appalling, and repair our error by abolishing the system under which these things are absolutely certain.

ORPHEUM.

The new bill will introduce six entirely new acts and its headline attraction will be Miss Cecilia Loftus, the foremost mimic of the day. Miss Helen Grantley will appear next week only in a new one-act play called "The Right Road." She has in her support two sterling actors, Franklin Retchie and Alma MacClaren. Carson and Willard, two well-known German comedians, will present a new act, "The Dutch in China." Will Roehm's Athletic Girls will give exhibitions in the art of boxing, fencing, wrestling and bag punching. They wrestle and do fancy tricks in getting and breaking holds. Their fencing is good and they are remarkable bag punchers. The Bonner Twins are fine specimens of what physical culture will do, as indeed are all the girls. Harry Puck and Mabelle Lewis will be included in the novelties. Their engagement is for next week only. Monroe Hopkins and Lola Axtell will make their first appearance. The only hold-overs will be the Esthor Trio and Gordon Eldrid and Co.

DYNAMITE RUMOR.

Secret service operatives of the United States and Wm. J. Burns, detective, it is learned at Indianapolis, Ind., are investigating threads of evidence which may involve several large independent competitors of members of the National Erectors' Association in the McNamara dynamiting conspiracy. These threads of evidence are said to indicate that funds used by John J. McNamara in financing dynamiting operations were largely obtained from without the treasury of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

It is said that the federal officials thus far have failed to discover any evidence showing direct connection between competing firms of the members of the Erectors and to the dynamiting fund.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE.

The National Child Labor Committee at its annual meeting just held in New York City issued a call to the churches of America inviting them to, observe Sunday, January 28th, or Saturday, January 27th, 1912, as Child Labor Day. The committee report shows that during the year just closed better child labor laws have been passed in thirty States, and that the Commission on Uniform Laws of the American Bar Association has prepared and sent out to the public a model child labor law to be used as a standard of uniformity in all States.

These notable gains in the development of child labor reform in America indicate the widespread public interest and the timeliness of such observance of the day as the committee invites.

Although these gratifying results have been secured, the report of the committee also calls attention to conditions against which every church ought to issue its protest, especially against the abuse of young children in coal mines, glass factories, cotton mills, cigar and cigarette factories, oyster and shrimp canneries, and in the sweat shops of many large cities. Particular attention is called to the fact that although there are over thirteen thousand licensed tenement workshops in New York City alone, and that these licenses cover but a fraction of the houses in which home work is actually done by children, there is at present no law to adequately combat this evil.

In issuing this call, the National Child Labor Committee makes three facts clear:

First, that it is not asking the churches to contribute funds to its work on that date, but the chief desire of the committee is to have the facts brought to public attention. The commit-

tee offers itself as the agent of the churches in arousing a healthy protest against the abuse of child labor, and through its wide co-operation undertakes to do what isolated organizations could not do.

Second, the date mentioned is only suggestive. The committee will appreciate a public address on that date or some other more convenient date, or a brief discussion of the subject in Sabbath School, mid-week meeting, Young People's meeting, or in any manner most appropriate to local customs. In churches observing a Saturday Sabbath, January 27th is suggested.

Third, the committee offers to send without charge up-to-date information covering the general subject of child labor, or any specific phase clergymen may wish to discuss. A postcard or letter asking for pamphlets or bulletins to assist in preparation for the service, addressed to Owen R. Lovejoy, 105 East 22d Street, New York City, will meet with prompt response.

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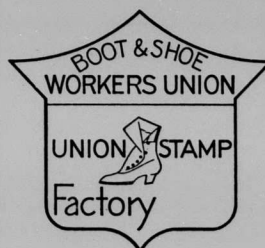
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REPORT ON THE EXTRA SESSION.**By Theodore Johnson.**

San Francisco, Cal., December 28, 1911.
Delegates, San Francisco Labor Council.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: As your representative at Sacramento during the extra session, I herewith submit the result of my observations in regard to the many matters there transacted, and which are of a nature to invite the attention and concern of the labor movement of this city, as well as of the State at large.

The extra session of the Thirty-ninth Legislature convened November 27th, and concluded its labors, December 24, 1911. During the twenty-eight days of its existence, 128 bills, 20 constitutional amendments, and numerous joint and concurrent resolutions were introduced. Of these, about 63 bills, 1 constitutional amendment, and a number of resolutions were passed by both houses. The legislation enacted covers twenty-five out of the twenty-six subjects included in the Governor's call. The subject of State inspection of weights and measures was the only one not covered by any law, as will appear later herein.

The more important measures passed are: The public utilities bill, the Young presidential primary bill, the Shanahan resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the free distribution of text books in all elementary schools of the State, two bills re-apportioning the legislative and congressional districts of the State, in accordance with the constitutional requirement for re-districting every ten years, Caminetti's water conservation bill, ten bills modifying the election laws of the State in adapting the code to the granting of suffrage to women, bills relating to election officers and the registration of electors, bill creating the office of registra of voters in counties where such office did not exist, bill providing for the supervision of all State advertising by the Board of Control, bills approving the charters of Stockton and Sacramento, the latter city now claiming to have the most up-to-date charter of any city in this country providing for a commission form of government, two bills increasing the powers of the State Industrial Accident Board in the gathering of personal injury statistics and allowing the expenditure of fifteen thousand dollars of the board's funds for this purpose, bill providing for inter-insurance against risks of any kind, including liabilities for accidental injuries to employees, a series of bills providing the machinery for making effective the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall constitutional amendments adopted at the last general election, bills covering the incorporation of municipal water districts, building and loan supervision, irrigation bonds and irrigation districts, the acceptance of abstracts of title and pencil notes as guaranties of ownership where public records have been destroyed, the acquisition of lands for public parks and playgrounds by municipalities, and the adjustment of the controversy between the State and Federal Government regarding 16,000 acres of school lands, and also withdrawing such lands from sale until 1913.

The more important measures of those enumerated will be dealt with in the remainder of this report.

The public utilities bill embodies the results of years of investigation and study of the subject by the present members of the Railroad Commission and their attorney, Mr. Thelen. It repeals the Railroad Commission act passed at the last session, places all public utilities, not under local control, under the supervision of the Railroad Commission, and provides for the appointment of two additional members. The commission is empowered to regulate rates, standards of equipment and service, and the issue of stocks and bonds. California is the tenth State to adopt such a law, and Governor Johnson has issued a statement to the effect that the enact-

ment of this law alone is worth more to this State than the cost of the extra session, and that it is the most important single measure so far passed under his administration. Corporation attorneys by the score offered objections and amendments; these were carefully scrutinized, and in certain instances acceded to. Two sections affected labor; one of them was suitably amended; with regard to the other, Mr. Thelen, speaking for the commission, said the interests of labor would be carefully guarded, and that within the eight years vouchsafed to the present membership of the commission such rules of practice and regulation by law would be made that there would be no occasion for complaint or distrust of the use of the powers granted to the commission by this bill. Another bill was passed also, which makes it optional for cities to retain control over their public-service corporations or to call for elections to transfer such control to the Railroad Commission, or to re-take this power at any time.

The presidential primary bill provides for the election of delegates to national party conventions by a State-wide vote. Two candidates must be nominated from each congressional district by a one per cent petition of their party, and four candidates at large. The State party organization is empowered to group twenty-six nominees on the ballot, under the name of the presidential candidate for whom preference is expressed, the winning group to be pledged by the State-wide vote as an undivided delegation. In the Senate, Cassidy, Curtin, Hare, Juilliard, Martinelli, Sanford, Wolfe and Wright voted for an amendment, which, if adopted, would have permitted electors to vote also their preference for Vice-President, in like manner as for President; but, this was coupled with the objectionable provision that only four delegates at large be elected by State-wide vote, the remainder to be elected by congressional districts; it was also made elastic so as to make allowance for a case when a national party required less than twenty-six delegates.

(Continued next week.)

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

The daily bulletins issued by the System Federation show no material change in the strike situation. Each report brings its record of dead engines and rolling stock out of commission because of the inability of the few non-union men employed to make the necessary and proper repairs.

Shippers are constantly complaining all along the line of delays in the arrival of goods from the east, and the railroad officials are unable to give any assurances as to date of arrival of freight. In this city during the past week a contracting firm doing building work for the municipality asked for an extension of time on their contract and urged as a reason for such an extension that owing to the railroad strike building material from the east could not be secured. Stories of this character are reported from all points on the Harriman lines.

The passenger service is in a most deplorable condition, trains being from five to twelve hours late, constant delays being caused by the numerous engine failures on every division.

The strikers are standing firm and have unlimited confidence in ultimate victory for the federation.

Since snow began to fall in the mountains the troubles of operation have been greatly added to and the incompetent men in the employ of the railroads are unable to cope with the situation and roundhouses and side tracks are full of disabled engines and rolling stock.

An early victory is confidently looked for, as operation under present conditions for any length of time is entirely out of the question.

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OVERALLS

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CHRISTMAS SPIRIT AND DEMOCRACY. By Samuel McChord Crothers.

"I hope he may take you, Scrooge—this Spirit of Democracy—to some of the charity organizations I know about. I realize that you are prejudiced against that sort of thing, it seems so cold and calculating, compared with your impulsive way of doing good. And you will probably quote the lines about

"Organized charity, scrimped and iced,
In the name of a cautious, statistical Christ."

"Never mind about the statistics; they only mean that these people are doing business on a larger scale than did the good people who could carry all the details in their heads. What I want you to notice is the way in which the scientific interest does away with that patronizing pity that was the hardest thing to bear in the old-time charities. These modern experts go about mending broken fortunes in very much the same way in which surgeons mend broken bones. The patient doesn't feel under any oppressive weight of obligation, he has given them such a good opportunity to show their skill. And the doctors have caught the spirit, too. Instead of looking wise and waiting for people to come to them in the last extremity, they have enlisted in social service. You should see them going about opening windows, and forcing people to poke their heads out into the night air, and making landlords miserable by their calculations about cubic feet, and investigating sweat-shops, and analyzing foodstuffs. It's their way of bringing in a Merry Christmas.

"And the Spirit of Democracy will take you to workshops, where you may see the new kind of captain of industry in friendly consultation with the new kind of labor leader. For the new captain is not a chief of banditti, interested only in the booty he can get for himself, and the new leader is not a conspirator, waiting for a chance to plunge his knife into the more successful bandit's back. These two are responsible members of a great industrial army, and they realize their responsibility. They have not met to exchange compliments. They are not sentimentalists, but shrewd men of affairs, who have met to plan a campaign for the common welfare. They don't take any credit for it, for they do not expect to give to any man any more than his due; yet there are a good many Christmas dinners involved in the cool, business-like consultation.

"Afterward, the Spirit of Democracy will take you to a church where the minister is preaching from the text, 'Ye are all kings and priests,' as if he believed it; and you will believe it, too, and go on your way wondering at the many sacred offices in the world.

"You will hurry on from the church to shake hands with the new kind of politician. He is not the dignified 'statesman' you have read about, and admired afar off, who has every qualification for high office except the ability to get himself elected. This man knows the game of politics. He is not fastidious, and likes nothing better than to be in the thick of the scrimmage. He has not the scholar's scorn of 'the aggregate mind.' He thinks that it is a very good kind of mind if it is only rightly interpreted. He has the idea that what all of us want is better than what some few of us want, and that when all of us make up our minds to work together, we can get what we want without asking anybody's leave. He thinks that what all of us want is fair play, and so he goes straight for that without much regard for special interests. It is a simple program, but it's wonderful what a difference it makes.

"There never was a time, Scrooge, when the message of good-will was so widely interpreted in action, or when it took hold of so many kinds of men. Perhaps you wouldn't mind my reading another little bit from St. Augustine? 'Two are those to whom thou doest alms; two hunger, one

for bread, the other for righteousness. Between these two famishing persons, thou, the doer of the good work, art set. The one craves what he may eat, the other craves what he may imitate. Thou feedest the one, give thyself as a pattern to the other, so hast thou given to both. The one thou hast caused to thank thee for satisfying his hunger, the other thou hast made to imitate thee by setting him a worthy example.'

"It is this hunger for simple justice that is the great thing. And there are people who are giving their whole lives to satisfy it. What we need is to realize what it all means, and to get that joyous thrill over it that came to you when you found for the first time that life consisted not in getting, but in giving. It's a wonderful giving, this giving of one's self, and people do appreciate it. When you have ministered to a person's self-respect, when you have contributed to his self-reliance, when you have inspired him to self-help, you have given him something. And you are conscious of it, and so is he, though you both find it hard to express in the old terms. All the old Christmas cheer is in these reciprocities of friendship that have lost every touch of condescension. We need some genial imagination to picture to us all the happiness that is being diffused by people who have come to look upon themselves not as God's almoners, but as sharers with others in the common good. I wish we had a new Dickens to write it up."

"If you are waiting for that, you will wait a long time," said Scrooge.

"Perhaps so, but the people are here all the same, and they are getting on with their work."

WIVES AND MOTHERS.

By Norman Duxbury.

You women know full well the misery of unemployment, the hopeless, disheartening struggle against poverty, when the wage earners are vainly seeking work, and it is you who must bear the burden, with a brave front, keeping together the home, that your children may have a chance in the unequal struggle for existence.

You want a home. Home—not the temporary shelter you may be turned out of at any time—but a pleasant, cheerful place to enjoy life, including all its powers of love, of joy and of admiration; a home where motherhood, the joyous companionship between child and mother, is possible. And you have an inherent right to demand for your children the opportunity to develop into full physical beauty, to have the best education the nation affords. Society should protect your girl; her soul is the soul of a queen; she is a daughter of God; she should be able to carry her head with the proud consciousness of perfect innocence and be able, no matter where she works, to keep flawless her natural purity. Can she do it now, with brazen prostitutes flaunting their finery before tired working girls, whose bitter toil barely suffices to feed and clothe their half-starved bodies? National characters of both politics and religion say that prostitution is a necessary evil, an essential cog in our competitive system, and your sons and daughters must feed this lone leprosy as long as this competitive system lasts, as long as man is pitted against his brother and sister in the struggle for existence.

There is something wrong with the present monopolistic system, which forces men into the street, and the mother—the home-keeper—into the factory. She should have rest, for the child's sake as well as her own. With crime, insanity and consumption increasing several times faster than the population, and with young children, damned into the world, senseless automatons in the industrial grind, it is time for the womanhood of this State to apply the logic of the ballot to the home.

Women, a world of purity, of beauty, and of joy, awaits you and your children, if you will but open your eyes to the truth of the common

ownership of the means of life. Socialism means work and plenty for all; for everyone a beautiful home—a piece of frozen music—where electricity will be the servant of the household, leaving you time to be a companion to your children. With employment assured, and each one secure in what is earned, crime will disappear and war give place to peace. With man at last free, and music thrilling the world, co-operation displacing competition, we will have Socialism.

Will you help along this heaven of the brotherhood of man?

"Oh, my!" she exclaimed impatiently; "we'll be sure to miss the first act. We've been waiting a good many minutes for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say," he replied rather tartly.

"Ours?" she cried joyfully. "Oh, George, this is so sudden!"



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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1912.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and
soothed

By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
—Bryant, Thanatopsis.

A number of labor papers throughout the country published handsome Christmas editions and our exchange table is heavily laden with them.

On Wednesday morning, Tveitmoe and Johannsen arrived in the city from Los Angeles, and contrary to the published accounts in some newspapers, are looking bright and healthy.

William A. Brown, father of Carl Brown, died in Napa County last Saturday afternoon of heart trouble. He was a veteran of the Civil War, seventy-four years of age, and a native of Tennessee.

Make the union label more potent for good during the coming year than during the year just closed. All that is necessary in order to accomplish this is to insist upon the label when making purchases.

The acquittal of Harris and Blanch of the Triangle Shirtwaist factory is a most forcible argument for trade unionism. If the law will not protect working women, then organization is the only remedy. Trade unionism will. If the women who lost their lives had been organized, the doors of the workroom would not have been locked.

The prosecution in the trial of Harris and Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist factory, failed to prove that the door produced in court was the identical one which barred escape from the burning building and caused the death of 150 girls, therefore the accused men were acquitted. Former President Roosevelt says murder is murder. Perhaps it is, but acquittal is not conviction, and someone is responsible for these deaths.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has sued the striking shopmen under the Sherman anti-trust law. The suit was filed at Danville, Ill., and has been kept secret since October. The move of the Illinois Central is one of the most startling ever made in a labor dispute. It places an almost entirely new question before the labor organizations, that of whether they can be sued or prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust law. The consequences of the suit will be far reaching. It will practically determine whether labor organizations can exist under the law or not.

THE ALLEGED DYNAMITE CASES.

The Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles has returned indictments against four labor men, O. A. Tveitmoe, secretary of the Building Trades Council; Anton Johannsen, organizer of the Building Trades Council, J. E. Munsey, secretary of the Structural Iron Workers' Union of Salt Lake City, and E. A. Clancy of the local structural iron workers.

The indictments charge conspiracy to transport dynamite in violation of the interstate commerce laws.

Whether the men are guilty of such an infraction of the law we, of course, do not know, and because of such a state of mind it is both our duty and our desire to give them the advantage which American law gives to all men—the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

We most earnestly hope that the charges, after a fair and honest trial, will be found to be without any foundation in fact, and that it will be demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the people of this State and this Nation that the men charged with this offense are innocent of any wrongdoing whatever.

And, in so saying, let us also indulge the hope that these cases shall be tried in the courts and not in the newspapers and magazines of this country. It may be expecting too much of the detectives and lawyers involved when we express the wish that they forego the spectacular advertising which an exploitation of their genius in the pages of newspapers and magazines would bring, but the interests of justice will best be conserved by such a course, and no man should be permitted to place his desire for personal glory and aggrandizement above the public wish for justice. Such a course was not pursued in the McNamara case, but those charged with the administration of the law should see to it that justice is not so outraged in these cases. The facts can be brought out in the trials and given to the public, but not until then should they be so given out.

If the men are guilty we have absolutely no desire to shield or protect them, but they are entitled to a fair, open and impartial trial before a jury of their peers, and must be deemed innocent until guilt shall have been proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The guilt of the McNamaras does not wipe out such a presumption in these cases.

The enemies of organized labor, of course, will immediately assume, or at least pretend to believe, that the men are guilty and will attempt to foist upon the public mind the result of the McNamara case as evidence of guilt, but we know that the disposition to be fair and the inherent love of justice and right which is imbedded deeply in the hearts of normal human beings will cause them to withhold judgment until a trial has cleared the atmosphere and manifest innocence or guilt settles the question.

The general public, in the interest of justice and fair dealing, can afford to withhold judgment until a jury has passed upon the merits of the case presented to it, and we believe will do so.

We have no confidence in, or respect for, the hypocritical advice of interest serving demagogues and panderers to predatory interests, and we firmly believe that some of those issuing lengthy statements through the columns of the press containing advice to the organized workers of the land properly belong in just such a category. We believe that men in Los Angeles who assume to give advice to labor as to the course it should pursue have themselves refused to follow their own advice, and have condoned crime in order to gain temporary advantage. Away with such hypocrisy. Let these miserable people come out in the broad open light of the day and tell organized labor and the public that pays them their salaries the whole unsullied truth, and then they will be in a position to offer advice,

but not until then will we give any statements from them any credence.

There are circumstances in connection with these outrages that cause us to be dubious and doubtful concerning the conduct of the prosecution. Let those officers come out openly and honestly and tell all they know about the secret deals made by them, and then perhaps we may have some confidence in their statements, but not until then.

We are firmly of the opinion that responsibility has been shifted and duty shirked, therefore we are not willing to give heed to hypocritical advice.

PLUTOCRATIC TREACHERY.

(By American Economic League.)

In Los Angeles the McNamara brothers were about to be tried for murder. The illegal manner in which they had been extradited indicated that the prosecutors did not believe that any real proof of their guilt existed. What wonder is it then that their fellow unionists did not believe it either? It was but natural that with the memory of the unsuccessful conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone still fresh in their minds, that they should feel sure that this must be a similar case.

The trial was impending. Practically every trade unionist in the country, and a large number of other people believed the brothers to be innocent, the evidence against them manufactured and the court prejudiced. Under such circumstances a conviction and infliction of a penalty would have made the prisoners appear to be martyrs, no matter what evidence had been presented at the trial. On the other hand, acquittal in spite of evidence, would have been hailed as a great triumph of labor over the effort of malicious prosecutors to send two innocent representatives to the gallows. So the cause of unionism was in a position to gain which ever way the trial would end. Labor wants no unfair advantage, no sympathy or aid given under a misapprehension. Representatives of labor willingly consented to relinquish the advantageous position they held as soon as they saw the unfairness of clinging to it. The prisoners, finding they could save their necks in no other way than by accepting the sacrifice of their friends, agreed to do so most willingly.

Thus labor acted strictly in accordance with the Golden Rule. It gave to others the same fair treatment that it wishes for itself. It was held, as a matter of course, that the same spirit would be displayed by the other side. The situation had been compared with war, and even in war when one side throws down its arms and refuses to fight further, it is considered extremely dishonorable for the other side to continue attacking confiding and helpless former opponents. But there has come a rude awakening. Plutocracy does not know the meaning of honor. Such sentiment may have a place in war but that is different. The worst that can be said about war was said by General Sherman. Plutocracy's methods cannot be accurately described in terms so mild. The demand has gone out for more victims. Labor has not only surrendered a temporary advantage, it has placed itself in a position where plutocracy may inflict great damage upon it. A "frame-up" may now be designed and carried out with apparent impunity and every prospect of success against any labor leader obnoxious to plutocratic interests. No matter how plain the conspiracy or how ridiculous the manufactured evidence, it will be hard now to convince the public that such is the case in the face of claims made and proven wrong in the McNamara case. Probably the labor representatives saw this possibility before, but being honorable men themselves they did not think that the opposition would be less so. The honor of kings always has been a jest. Economic despots, it seems, are no better in this respect than other kings.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The man who deals unfairly with his fellow may get along for years without being discovered, but that his wrong-doing will come to the surface sooner or later is certain. Many persons believe this is merely a pleasant saying calculated to keep weak men in line, but that it is substantial truth there can be no doubt. Guilty persons who have felt the sting of their selfishness years afterward may not tell about it, but it happens nevertheless. In truth it always pays to be fair and just.

A well-known scientist argues that the sun represents a great waste of energy, for if it hadn't been so far away a much smaller sun would have answered all the needs of the solar system. And he hints that the Creator didn't know his business properly, or he wouldn't have made such a mistake. On the contrary, in the light of modern life, this would seem to be a piece of wisdom, for the sun is so far away that the monopolists have been unable to gather it in and tax the people for its use. Eugene V. Debs once said: "If the sun were owned by a trust there would be a meter on every ray," and there can be little doubt of the truth of such a statement.

Men confound happiness with joy, as they do riches with wealth. Wealth is a subjective term relating primarily to the quality of the man. It is not an outward but an inward gain. While riches is an objective term and refers exclusively to the external world, to farms and flocks, to ships and merchandise. So with happiness and joy. Happiness depends upon condition; it comes from what is outward; it is that which happened; while joy depends not upon outward condition but upon inward character. It is literally a leap—a spring from within. As the true wealth and worth of the man depends on the culture of his own self, so does the true joy of the man centre in his own moral, mental, and spiritual state. What is more common than to find misery charioted in splendor, couched on down, faring sumptuously and clothed in purple and fine linen? What more common than to find artless, serene, abiding contentment sheltered beneath the thatched roof, fed with the coarsest bread, and with naught but water from the spring to slake her thirst?—Horace Bushnell.

Poverty is a frequent cause of crime. It creates conditions which produce temptations, and the weak fall. A few days ago a good-meaning colored mammy came to our office and asked us to go to the Juvenile Court in a case where her boy, age nine years, was under arrest for an alleged taking of insignificant articles from a five and ten-cent store. We went over and investigated the case and found four little pickaninnies from seven years up to eleven under the corral of a policeman. On the examination, it developed that the four boys went down to Washington street and did some "window shopping," after the fashion of many housewives, but that the temptation was so strong that they went into the store to look at the toys and while there one of them picked up a little measuring tape and a marble. That was the extent of their pilfering. It further developed that all of these children had poor parents who were unable to provide them with toys and other articles of pleasure which the child-heart craves, consequently it was the poverty of the parents that produced in this one boy the desire to take something which every child ought to have. Any effort to better working conditions, to make children happier, to brighten their lives, and add to their comforts, will lessen crime.—Henry W. Bullock, in Indianapolis "Union."

Wit at Random

A man who desired to commit suicide last week went out into the middle of the street and lay down on the tracks of the United Railroads to wait for a car to pass over him, but the poor man was disappointed in the manner of ending his life because he starved to death before a car came along.

An old gentleman was warning his son against the evils of intemperance. "Never drink too much, my son. A gentleman stops when he has had enough. To be drunk is a disgrace."

"Yes, father; but how can I tell when I have had enough?"

The old man pointed with his finger. "Do you see those two men sitting in the corner? If you should see four men there, you would be drunk."

The boy looked long and earnestly. "Yes, father, but—but—there is only one man in that corner."

A lawyer said, when defending before Lord Young a plaintiff of somewhat bibulous appearance:

"My client, my lord, is a most remarkable man, and holds a very responsible position; he is manager of a waterworks."

After a long look the judge answered:

"Yes, he looks like a man who could be trusted with any amount of water."—"The Continent."

Little Nelly told little Anita what the latter termed a "little fib."

Anita—A fib is the same as a story, and a story is the same as a lie.

Nelly—No, it's not.

Anita—Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university.

Nelly—I don't care if he is. My father is a real estate man, and he knows more about lying than your father does.

"I saw a magician turn water into milk last night."

"He's no magician; he's a milkman."—Houston "Post."

David A. Ball of Pike County, Mo., was once State Senator, and acted as Lieutenant-Governor during the two years he presided over the Senate. He had an ambition to be Lieutenant-Governor, in fact.

One day he confided this ambition to his old family doctor. "The old man," Ball says, in telling the story, "walked two blocks with me without making any comment. Then he turned and said: 'That's all right, Dave, but look here: Suppose you were elected and the Governor should die. Wouldn't that leave Missouri in a mighty bar fix?'"

Two women's college professors, the professor of English literature and the professor of history, attended a matinee of a Shakespearian production during Christmas week to make "notes" for their lectures for the following year and to compare impressions. When they arrived at the theatre they were dismayed to find that their seats were separated several rows. They realized that their joint work would practically be nullified. The history professor, however, noticed that the man sitting next to her seemed to be alone, and after much hesitation she decided to explain matters and ask him if he would take the seat of the literature professor three rows ahead. She was a shy, Southern young woman, but finally, mustering up her courage, she laid her hand on the man's arm and asked gently:

"Excuse me, sir; but are you not alone?"

The man grew confused, coughed nervously, and then, putting his hand to his mouth, he whispered to the amazed professor: "Cheese it, kid, my wife is sitting next to me."

Miscellaneous

INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF LEE.

Drawing a most sympathetic picture of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., writing in the "Atlantic," concludes as follows:

"I think we may say that the cardinal fact of Lee's life was God. Everywhere and always he had God in his heart; not so much the God of power, or the God of justice, or even the God of beauty, but the God of Love, tempering the austerity of virtue, sweetening the bitterness of failure, above all breathing loving-kindness into intolerable war. There have been fierce saints who were fighters. There have been gentle saints who were martyrs. It is rare to find a soldier making war—stern war—with the pity, the tenderness, the sympathy of a true follower of Jesus. It seems suitable to end with an anecdote, not perfectly authenticated and in some points questionable, but too characteristic of Lee to be neglected altogether. It is told by a Union soldier:

"I was in the battle of Gettysburg myself, and an incident occurred there which largely changed my views of the southern people. I had been the most bitter anti-southern man. I could see nothing good in any of them. The last day of the fight . . . as General Lee ordered his retreat, he and his officers rode near me. As they came along, I recognized him, and raised up my hands, looked Lee in the face and shouted as loud as I could, 'Hurrah for the Union!' The general heard me, looked, stopped his horse, dismounted and came towards me. As he came up he looked down at me with such a sad expression upon his face that all fear left me, and I wondered what he was about. He extended his hand to me, and grasping mine firmly and looking right into my eyes, said, 'My son, I hope you will soon be well.' I know I shall never forget the expression of General Lee's face. There he was, defeated, retiring from a field that had cost him and his cause almost their last hope, and yet he stopped to say words like those to a soldier of the opposition who had taunted him as he passed by. As soon as the general had left me, I cried myself to sleep there upon the ground."

MEN AND RELIGION.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Most men have just about enough "religion" to make them miserable. To such religion is purely a negative proposition. It's a series of "Don'ts" which keeps them guessing. It's a system which slanders the real thing. There's nothing joyous or spontaneous about it. If your religious life isn't a joyful one there is something wrong with it. Wade out! Get beyond the breakers! It's safer there, and smoother, and you'll have a better time all around. But if you're shutting the joy out of some other man's life, there's surely something wrong with you. You may be doing it by reflecting your own soured disposition. And if you are systematically crushing hope out of men, what can be said for your "religion"?

Perhaps you say that you make no pretense of having any religion. Well, there are some mighty good men who make no profession of religion. But honestly—don't you know that you have actually adopted a little creed of your own, and that you really consider yourself superior to a lot of other fellows in this old world who have passed through all that you are now experiencing, but who are now banded together in a church, for the purpose of organically trying to bring more cheer and gladness to thousands of burdened hearts? And they're doing it—these church men, in spite of tremendous handicaps, sometimes. They make mistakes once in a while, but did you ever think of it—the worst of them came from the side that you're on—the outside?

Come on—get in the game—play a man's part. Line up with the church of your choice.

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities of

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

HIBERNIA BANK

(A CORPORATION)

(Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco)

DATED DECEMBER 31, 1911

ASSETS

1—Bonds of the United States (\$8,335,000.00), of the State of California and Municipalities thereof (\$3,965,062.50), of the State of New York (\$350,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$14,661,562.02
2—Cash in United States Gold and Silver Coin and Checks.....	1,938,368.64
3—Miscellaneous Bonds (\$6,277,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	6,556,859.24
	\$23,156,790.80

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$302,000.00), "Western Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$250,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$120,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Northern Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$54,000.00), "Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "Southern Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$1,000.00), "Market Street Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$758,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$753,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "Powell Street Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$185,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Gough Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00), "Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00), "San Francisco, Oakland & San Jose Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$5,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,460,000.00), "San Francisco Gas and Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$553,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00).

4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	\$32,646,452.15
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The Condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.

5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	223,501.18
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The Condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities.

6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$809,512.30), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$15,314.16), and Alameda (\$2,814.50), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	\$27,640.96
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(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	979,156.11
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The Condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.

Total Assets.....	\$57,833,541.20
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LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation Owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$53,833,541.20
(Number of Depositors	82,828
Average Amount of Deposits	\$649.59)

2—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	4,000,000.00
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Total Liabilities.....	\$57,833,541.20
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THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By JAMES R. KELLY, President.
THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

State of California, { ss.
City and County of San Francisco. }

JAMES R. KELLY and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said JAMES R. KELLY is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the Corporation above-mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

JAMES R. KELLY, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1912.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

Demand
Union Made
French Bread



Made only by the
UNION FRENCH
BAKING CO.

MARKET 3131 — PHONES — M 1863; M 3121

The Most Reasonable
Telephone Rates

IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOMEPHONE

We will place a Telephone in your
house for as little as

\$1.50 PER
MONTH

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Eagleson Co.

Men's Furnishing Goods

MANUFACTURERS OF

UNION LABEL SHIRTS

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PATRONIZE UNION LABEL HOME INDUSTRY

The Best Way

to help make San Francisco a million by
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"LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union
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Considering Quality and Style they are
equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we
have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

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UNION MADE

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



BLUE LABEL CIGARS

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (the German Bank) Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco, 526 California St. Mission Branch—2572 Mission St. near 22d. Richmond District Branch—601 Clement St., cor. 7th ave. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account, and earn dividends from January 1, 1912. **GEORGE TOURNEY, Manager.**

BANK OF ITALY (Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) S. E. cor. Montgomery and Clay Sts. Market Street Branch—Junction Market, Mason and Turk Streets. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1912. Money deposited on or before January 10th will earn interest from January 1st. **L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.**

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK (Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco) S. E. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento Sts. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1912. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1912, will earn interest from January 1, 1912. **A. SBARBORO, President.**

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK (Member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), Valencia and 16th Sts.; Branch—2631 Mission St., near 22nd St. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 2, 1912. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1912. **JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.**

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near 4th. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1, 1912. **H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.**

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market St., opposite Third. For the half year ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1, 1912. **GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.**

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY—corner Market, McAllister and Jones Sts.—For the six months ending December 31, 1911, a dividend has been declared at the rate of three and three-fourths (3 3/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1912. Dividends not drawn will be added to depositors' accounts become a part thereof and will earn dividends from January 1, 1912. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1912, will draw interest from January 1, 1912. **R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.**

OWNERSHIP OF FACTORIES.

A preliminary statement classifying the statistics of manufactures according to the character of ownership as reported for the thirteenth United States census of manufactures has been issued by Census Director Durand.

The most important distinction is that between corporate and all other forms of ownership. Of the 268,491 establishments reported for the census of manufactures of 1909, 69,501, or 25.9 per cent, were under corporate ownership, as against 74.1 per cent under all other forms. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 23.6 per cent and 76.4 per cent, respectively. While the incorporated companies controlled a comparatively small proportion of the total number of establishments, they gave employment to a larger proportion, 75.6 per cent, of all wage earners reported for 1909, and 70.6 per cent of those reported for 1904. The value of the products of the factories operated by incorporated companies represent 79 per cent of the total value of products for all establishments in 1909 and 73.7 per cent for 1904. Between 1904 and 1909 the number of establishments operated by corporations increased by 36 per cent, the number of wage earners employed in them by 29.5 per cent, and value of products by 49.9 per cent. For all other forms of ownership combined the number of establishments increased during these five years by 20.5 per cent, the average number of wage earners increased only 0.4 per cent, and the value

of products 11.3 per cent. The figures show that even during the short period of five years the corporate form of ownership has increased so greatly that it now controls an appreciably larger proportion of the manufactures of the country.

So far as the number of establishments is concerned, the individual form of ownership is still the one of greatest importance. In 1909 there were 140,605 manufacturing establishments operated by individuals, or 52.4 per cent of the total number reported for the United States. These establishments gave employment to 12.2 per cent of the total number of wage earners, but reported only 9.9 per cent of the total value of products. The percentages for 1904 were 52.7 per cent for number of establishments, 13.8 per cent for average number of wage earners, and 11.5 per cent for value of product.

In 1909 there were 4120 establishments operated by co-operative companies and other miscellaneous forms of ownership that could not be classified as individual firms or incorporated companies. They gave employment to only 0.2 per cent of the wage earners, and their products were 0.5 per cent of the total reported for all establishments. The corresponding percentages for 1904 were 0.2 and 0.4, respectively.

JUST A STATE OF MIND.

What is public opinion? What are laws, customs and the institutions of society and government? What are the rights of property and the rights of man?

Just a state of mind!

Sometimes the state of the public mind is rigid, like the mountains; sometimes it is fluid, like the sea.

The great eras of progress are those in which the state of mind rapidly changes, when the flowing tide of public opinion washes new continents of thought.

We are living in such a time. Men are forgetting that they "belong" to this party and that; they are beginning to feel that the parties they support should "belong" to them.

A new state of mind!

Men are less reverent of old constitutions, less satisfied with the rule of courts. They no longer respect the dead hand of the past.

A new state of mind!

They are even beginning to look differently upon property rights. Why should a few own the earth? Why should the many need beyond their possessions, while the owners of privilege possess beyond their needs?

A new state of mind!

There was a time when there was no such thing as religious toleration in all the world, when everybody was the subject of religious tyranny handed down through the centuries. All that was changed, and every child was born heir to complete intellectual freedom.

A new state of mind!

Great social and economic changes are coming. Life will be made easier for the masses who bear the burdens of the world. Laws, constitutions, customs will be different in the future. A new world is now in the making.

But when this has been accomplished and written into the history of the human race, it will mean only this:

That a new state of mind has taken possession of men.—"Voice of the People," Tucson, Arizona.

What the corn heard with its own ears, the potato saw with its own eyes.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 2, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

E. W. Wentz, cellist, was admitted to membership upon examination.

Transfer withdrawn by J. DeLorenzo, Local No. 353.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at headquarters on Thursday, January 11th, at 12 o'clock. There will be business of importance, and the hour has been set for 12 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock with the hopes that a better attendance can be had.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues and assessments can avoid publication by paying same at once to A. S. Morey, financial secretary. The total amount of last quarter's dues and assessments is \$5.25. Beginning with this quarter, the first quarter in 1912, the dues will be \$2.00 per quarter, or \$8.00 per year, without any death assessments. This will save many members delinquency fines who may have had dues paid but neglected to pay a 25c assessment, as well as be a little reduction in rate as for some time past the average number of deaths has been more than two per quarter.

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Musicians' Hall Association will be held in the office of the secretary, 68 Haight street, on Wednesday, January 10, 1912, at 1 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

Members-elect on the new board of directors will please take notice that the first meeting will be called at 11 A. M. sharp on Tuesday, January 16th.

F. Darling, J. DeLuca, No. 77, V. Savire, No. 77, are reported playing at the Columbia; H. Ferguson, No. 76, F. Madden, No. 361, at the Savoy; W. Aumiller, No. 310, J. Kelly, No. 77, Chas. Zimmerman, at the Macdonough this week.

SPRINGFIELD PRINTERS GET RAISE.

The Springfield, Mass., Typographical Union has just executed a new agreement with the newspapers in this city for the term of three years. The new schedule calls for an advance of \$1.00 for admen, make-ups, and proof readers, with corresponding increase for night work, with 45 hours constituting a week.

A threatened strike on the K. & M. Railway at Indianapolis, Ind., had the effect of securing agreement for all crafts in the mechanical department on the system.

The plumbers of San Diego, Calif., have just secured an increase from \$4.50 to \$5.00, without strike.

THE G. T. P. STRIKE.

The strike of the G. T. P. machinists and boilermakers at Winnipeg, Man., is proceeding with determination. Many of the strikers have secured work elsewhere, but there are still over 100 on the strike pay roll of the machinists. The strike committee is in receipt of reports from all along the line to the effect that everything is satisfactory from the men's point of view.

If a man is mistaken, instruct him kindly and show him his error. But if thou art not able, blame thyself, or blame not even thyself.—Marcus Aurelius.

BROOMS and BRUSHES
 TOPAL BRANDS:—of all kinds and descriptions
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 720 MISSION ST. } 21st AND SHOTWELL STS.
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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 29, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Amalgamated Carpenters—J. B. Dewar, G. Leighton. Boiler Makers No. 205—Dominic Kane, Harry Kildea. Cemetery Employees—Wm. Doyle, John Norton. Felt and Composition Roofers—W. J. Maloney, C. P. St. John. Waitresses—Miss Minnie Andrews, Louise LaRue, Laura Moleda, Maude Edwards, Edith Reynolds. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Resignation of President John A. Kelly was presented to the Council, and on motion same was accepted.

Vice-President Rosenthal then assumed the chair. Delegate Bowlan moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to prepare suitable engrossed resolutions to be presented to the retiring president; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Bowlan, Broulette and Bailey. Secretary Gallagher took occasion to bespeak his regrets at the retirement of such an efficient officer, and that during all of the time that President Kelly and himself had been associated as officers of the Council that the greatest harmony had prevailed.

At this time the chair appointed Delegate Brock vice-president pro tem.

Several communications were received from Congressmen and Senators, replying to Council's recent recommendations relative to proposed legislation of interest to labor. From Socialist Party, advising Council that the joint committee on mass meeting will meet immediately after adjournment of Council. From Anton Johanssen and family, thanking Council for kindness extended during their late bereavement. From American Federation of Labor, presenting Council with group picture of executive council; also extending compliments of season. From A. F. of L., advising Council that resolutions Nos. 64 and 75 were referred to the legislative committee of the A. F. of L., with instructions to do everything possible to carry out the letter and spirit of the resolutions as directed by the convention. From A. F. of L., advising Council that there had been forwarded 300 copies of convention proceedings; also one set of bound volumes to date. From Wm. H. McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the W. E. O'Connell committee, submitting a financial account of the fund, showing that the sum of \$6447.25 had been turned over to the widow.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Newspaper Solicitors, wage scale and agreement. From Federation of Shop Employees of the Hariman lines, circular letter in relation to general conditions of the strike, and appealing for financial assistance. From A. F. of L., advising Council to unseat Electrical Workers No. 151 and No. 6.

Reports of Unions—Bakers No. 24—Reported that the Latin bakers employed by the Parisian Baking Company were out on strike. Machinists—Reported that the railroad police were very obnoxious and assuming too much power, and requesting the secretary to communicate with the Governor regarding same.

Label Section—Delegate O'Brien urged a better attendance during the coming year and announced the introduction of the blue button, which signified that the wearer will purchase only union-made goods.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the Cap Makers be indorsed, subject to the approval of their International Union; concurred in. On the request of Horseshoers' Union No. 25 for a boycott on

the firm of Demartini & Baldocci, recommended that the matter be left in the hands of the secretary; concurred in. On the matter of the Joint Board of Culinary Crafts vs. Childs' Dairy Lunch, the secretary was directed to advise the management that there was no change from the previous decision; concurred in. Committee reported progress on the complaint of Cemetery Workers and Newspaper Solicitors' matter. On the jurisdictional dispute between the Plumbers vs. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union, and on the matter of Cooks No. 44 vs. Wheeler & Hayward, the committee recommended that they be laid over one week; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Delegate Johnson submitted a lengthy and very interesting report of the proceedings of the recent special session of the Legislature. Moved that the report be printed in the "Labor Clarion" and that the Council concur in the recommendations contained therein; motion carried. (See report in "Labor Clarion.")

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—Committee on Telephone Merger—Delegate Ford gave his views on proposed telephone merger.

General Campaign Strike Committee—Recommended that the assessment levied for the assistance of the Los Angeles strikers be declared off on January 1, 1912, but that voluntary contributions be received and forwarded to Los Angeles, and that unions in arrears be requested to pay up; recommendations were concurred in.

McNamara Defense League—Recommended that the entire amount of moneys collected be returned to the individuals contributing, and that the expenses be borne by the bodies represented in the league, and that the league adjourn sine die; recommendations were concurred in.

The special committee appointed to deal with the communication from Los Angeles relative to the formation of a Union Labor-Socialist Political Club submitted a majority and a minority report. After some discussion it was moved to adopt the majority report. Amendment, that the matter be a special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening. Amendment to the amendment, that both reports be rejected. After several points of order had been raised, the chair ruled the motion and amendments out of order. Upon being corrected the chair ruled the motion and amendment to make the entire matter a special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening, and that both reports be printed in "Labor Clarion" in order. After the question was put, the amendment was carried.

New Business—Delegate Ford moved that the secretary be instructed to forward a communication to the Board of Supervisors reaffirming the Council's position relative to the telephone merger, and requesting that the merger be denied; motion carried.

Receipts—Photo Engravers, \$4; Newspaper Carriers, \$4; Cement Workers, \$28; Gas and Water Workers, \$12; Bookbinders, \$6; Lumber Clerks, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Office Employees, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Bindery Women, \$4; Granite Cutters, \$4; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4. Total, \$94.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$10.50; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Jas. J. Kenny, \$15; Patrick O'Brien, \$10; Jas. J. McTiernan, \$20; Walter N. Brunt Co., \$5.50; I. Upham & Co., stationery, \$9.50. Total, \$188.

There being no further business, the Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Nature is a good doctor, but she makes her patients pay to the last cent.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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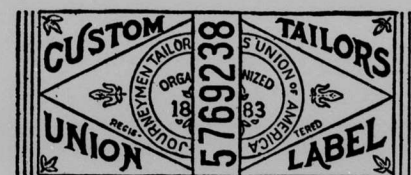
HELEN GRANTLEY and CO. in "The Right Road" (One Week Only); CARSON & WILLARD, "The Dutch in China"; WILL ROEHM'S ATHLETIC GIRLS; PUCK and LEWIS (One Week Only); HOPKINS & AXTELL; ESTHOR TRIO; NEW DAY-LIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week GORDON ELDRID & CO.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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POLITICAL CLUB REPORTS.

Report of committee appointed to deal with Los Angeles communication relative to formation of new political club. Meeting held Wednesday evening, December 27, 1911.

Brother Seaman, chairman.

On roll call, all members were present, with the exception of Brother Burnett.

The committee submits the following recommendation:

To the Officers and Delegates of San Francisco Labor Council:

The committee on the Los Angeles Central Labor Council political resolutions recommends:

That the resolution be not concurred in, for the following reasons:

1st. The unions have been formed for a definite purpose—to secure gains in the economic field. In this they have proved their place in the life of each community, and while there is important work ahead and beyond what the unions can do, yet the better way is to organize and proceed outside the labor field. There are many reasons for this. The want of unanimous belief, the personal and public differences, the pronounced opposition of those opposed to the Socialist Party (or any other party that might be named), and the very great need of keeping trade unions exclusively for trade-union purposes.

2d. The Union Labor Political Club, as recommended in the resolutions, is intended as a partisan political club, but if it were not so intended it would soon become such.

3d. All political parties have but one object—namely, party success.

4th. The Union Labor Political Club, as proposed in the resolution would have a membership of about three hundred and fifty. A mere majority of those present would claim the right to express labor's political views. Labor itself will have the onerous duty to perform—namely, vote as told. All those daring to question or oppose the club's action will be soundly denounced as traitors to labor.

5th. It is a representative, instead of direct way for labor to make its political wants known. And as it has been from time immemorial with representatives, they have made their own wants known in place of their constituents.

6th. Representative bodies can be corrupted.

7th. Labor has decided to do its own law-making, and will itself choose the executors of these laws. With that in mind, it has voted for the Initiative, Referendum, Recall, and the elimination of the party line.

8th. Los Angeles politically is a progressive city. It is one of the first communities in California to write in its charter the true instruments of democracy—namely, the Initiative, Referendum, and the Recall. It is safe to say, that if the workers of Los Angeles had made remedial legislation their query instead of a political party, labor's victory would have been of the substantial kind.

9th. The Union Labor Political Club will place heavy financial obligations on the already heavily-taxed membership.

The ayes—Seaman, Bell and Alexander.

The noes—King.

San Francisco, Cal., December 29, 1911.

To the San Francisco Labor Council.

Brothers: As a member of the committee appointed to consider the resolutions of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, recommending the formation of Union Labor Political Clubs and the support of the Socialist Party, I find myself in complete disagreement with the report submitted by the majority of the committee, and therefore beg leave to submit the following minority report:

While the trade-union movement began its existence with the idea of confining its activities to the industrial or economic field, it has during the past decade found it absolutely necessary to

take a greater and greater part in politics. The American Federation of Labor has been obliged repeatedly to petition Congress for most necessary legislation. The State Federation and this Council every year maintain their lobbies at Sacramento to aid and watch legislation affecting labor. All our practical experience confirms the conclusion that this political activity is unavoidable. Our industrial relations are dependent at so many points upon legislative enactment, executive action, or judicial determination of our rights and liabilities, that we cannot escape political action if we would.

The only question that remains is, what form shall that political action take?

In the past, proceeding cautiously, the American Federation of Labor, and the State and local bodies, have endeavored to support good men here and to defeat bad men there, and have avoided, as far as they could, what has been called partisan politics, or independent political action. But failure is written large upon the record of this policy. President Gompers has confessed the failure of petitioning a legislative body dominated by parties whose first allegiance is to capital. And the last delegate to the labor lobby from this Council reported back the necessity of labor securing effective and responsible representation in the membership of the Legislature itself, if the interests of the working people are to be properly looked after. In England and Australia, and to a greater degree, on the continent of Europe, it has been proved by experience that united independent political action in a party of the working class is the only effective method. And the record is plain of the immense concessions granted by the capitalistic governments in the way of labor and social legislation, in the vain hope of stemming the rising tide of the labor and Socialist party power.

But the question of what action should be taken now and here in San Francisco is of the gravest importance. We should proceed with deliberation. In order that intelligent and harmonious action may be taken upon the matter by the rank and file of organized labor, I recommend that the following question be referred to a vote of the affiliated unions of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"Shall a political organization, pledged solely to the cause of labor, be formed by the unions of San Francisco, to secure united action of the working class in the enactment of such laws and the establishment of such a system of government as will secure to the producers the full product of their toil, free labor from exploitation by capital, and emancipate the people from poverty?"

If the organized workers return an affirmative answer to this question, the Labor Council may then properly proceed to devise the method by which such united working class political action may be accomplished. Respectfully,

CAMERON H. KING, Jr.

SEVERE CRITICISM.

That the disastrous wreck of last August on the Lehigh Valley Road at Manchester, N. Y., in which twenty-nine persons were killed and sixty-two injured, was due to a defective rail; that weakness was due both to the pressure on the rail and to mill defects, and that the Lehigh Company should have known of the existence of the mill defects, are salient features of the report of Hiram W. Belnap, chief inspector of safety appliances of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which has just been made public. Mr. Belnap recommends a sweeping investigation into the whole problem of defective rails. It is understood the Interstate Commerce Commission will discuss this question in its annual report and recommend that the investigation be made.

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Capital actually paid up in cash \$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds \$ 1,631,282.84
Employees' Pension Fund \$ 131,748.47
Deposits December 30th, 1911 \$46,205,741.40
Total Assets \$48,837,024.24

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse, W. S. Goodfellow and A. H. R. Schmidt.

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JANUARY, 1912

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†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	38 First
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1632 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow, J. S.	38 First
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	643 Stevenson
(65)	*Blair-Murdoch Co.	68 Fremont
(89)	Boehme & Meeceady	557 Clay
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51 Third
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97)	Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(120)	Co-Operative Ptg. Co.	2349 Market
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12)	Dettner Press	451 Bush
(178)	Dickinson & Scott	343 Front
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	330 Jackson
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42)	*Examiner	Third and Market
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Ten Bosch	340 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124)	Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(23)	Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(216)	Matthews, E. L.	2040 Polk
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman, N. E. cor. Clay & Battery	
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	52 Second
(58)	*Monahan, John	311 Battery
(24)	Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	532 Commercial
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	California & Kearny
(149)	North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(60)	*Post	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(77)	Quick Print	2075 Market
(33)	Reynard Press	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.

(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Montgomery Ave
(38)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(226)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	San Francisco Litho Co.	509 Sansome
(154)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(15)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(152)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(29)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(27)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(88)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(49)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(10)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(28)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(63)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(163)	Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(177)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(114)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(85)	Universal Press	377 Hayes
(171)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(35)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(38)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(34)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(44)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(106)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Hauke, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(132)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(10)	Slatery, John A.	147-151 Minna
(28)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(226)	San Francisco Litho. Co.	509 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(134)	Independent Press	348A Sansome

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	140 Second
California Photo Engraving Co.	141 Valencia
Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sorensen Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

There are still a number of members who have not yet filed membership blanks. This is important and should be attended to at once.

Last Sunday's meeting was perhaps the largest, from the standpoint of attendance, in the history of the organization. The main attraction was the circular report of the propaganda committee on section 108. A very lengthy discussion concerning the subject took place, but the matter was not finally disposed of and will be up again at the next regular meeting of the union, the last Sunday in January.

David W. Reid, known to the printing craft of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys for thirty years, died in Belleville, Ill., last week, aged fifty-six years. He was born in Philadelphia and raised in Burlington, Iowa, where he was educated and learned the printing trade. As a tourist he covered the middle west and was always a live wire—witty, genial, resourceful, original. During the last twenty years, "Reddy," as he was more generally known, was in the advertising specialty business, and was very successful at times. He was buried in Aspen Grove Cemetery, Burlington, Iowa.

The last convention adopted a resolution which provided "that the International Typographical Union indorses the retirement of Government employees on pensions, and instructs its president to appear before such committees of Congress as have bills under consideration looking to that end and use his best efforts to secure their passage. That this body requests local unions to petition Congress to pass such law. That our delegates to the American Federation of Labor be instructed to ask favorable action by that body upon the retirement measure, and ask the American Federation of Labor and its allied bodies to petition Congress for its passage, and ask the president and the executive committee of the federation to appear in person before Congress and urge its passage."

What is this? Members of the San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 have organized what is known as "The Union Printers' No-Party Political Club," the object of which will be the study and advancement of legislation productive of the greatest good for the greatest number of organized and unorganized wage earners, the elimination of all party lines and opposition to party politics in any labor union. Membership in the club will be confined to members in good standing of the San Francisco Typographical Union who owe no allegiance to any political party.—San Francisco "Bulletin."

At the last meeting of the Mutual Aid Society, applications for membership were received from A. J. Bail, J. C. McCready, A. T. Olwell and Chas. H. Miller, and J. G. Higgins, C. E. Fisk and T. W. Kelly were initiated. Semi-annual meeting, Sunday, January 14—election of officers.

Robert S. Schriver, a well-known member of the union, connected with the job section, died during the past week. He had for some time been employed at Althof & Bahls, on Jackson street, but was known quite generally among the book and job printers of the city.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the apprentices was held on Wednesday evening, January 3d, in the reading rooms at headquarters. Every apprentice attending was presented with a copy of the official souvenir, a picture of the Union Printers' Home, and literature of the I. T. U. course of instruction in printing. Arrangements are under way to register every apprentice now employed under the jurisdiction of No. 21, and those having failed to register up to the present time should do so at once at the secretary's office. At the next meeting of the apprentices a Junior Typographical Union will be organized. The date for the next meeting will be announced later.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council, Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month, 149 Second; Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Fridays, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

Trade unionists passed to their reward during the past week as follows: Charles J. Harper of Carpenters 1913, William Allison of the plumbers, Owen F. Lynch of Carpenters 22, Ferdinand Schmilzer of Millmen 22, Robert S. Schriver of the printers, Frederic Greenlaw of the shipwrights.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has elected the following officers: President, H. J. Hoehn; vice-president, John Lane; recording secretary, J. Baker; secretary-treasurer, Alfred E. Steiner; business agents, Michael H. Canny and A. Balslow; trustees, Charles Fleishman and Stephen P. Drake.

Leather Workers' Union No. 57 has elected the following officers and delegates: President, A. Latraadee; vice-president, E. Ybera; secretary-treasurer, P. Land; recording secretary, R. F. Davis; chaplain, James Spinkler; guard, S. C. Braxton; marshal, Daniel De Aquerro; correspondent, R. H. McCallum; executive board, A. McLea, D. A. Ahearn, S. C. Braxton; delegates to the Label Section, R. H. McCallum, E. Ybera; delegates Labor Council, R. T. Davis, P. Lamb.

Steam Fitters' Union No. 46 has elected the following officers and delegates: President, Frank Arthur; vice-president, E. E. Francois; recording secretary and business agent, Thomas J. Shaughnessy; financial secretary, J. J. Kenny; treasurer, Joseph T. Winters; inspector, P. J. Dahlgren; sentinel, J. Apte; executive board, T. A. Dahlgren, A. Rundstrum, Charles Schefflin, Benjamin Swanson and George Kavanagh; trustees, John Ward, James Ernest and M. Lally; delegates to Labor Council, T. A. Reardon, Thomas J. Shaughnessy, and J. J. Kenny; delegates to the Iron Trades Council, T. A. Reardon, Thomas J. Shaughnessy and John Ward.

Musicians' Union has elected the following officers: President, A. A. Greenbaum; vice-president, J. J. Matheson; recording secretary, E. H. Slissman; financial secretary, A. S. Morey; treasurer, T. Eisfeldt; sergeant-at-arms, John Smith; delegates to State Federation of Labor, A. S. Morey, C. Foster, H. Menke; delegates to A. F. of M. convention, F. Borgel, E. H. Slissman; delegates Labor Council, J. Lehman, J. Matheson, C. Schuppert, J. Smith, G. Selo and J. Spencer.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has elected these officers: President, A. Wagner; vice-president, J. W. Wilson; recording secretary, A. R. Blue; financial secretary and business agent, F. W. Bartholomew; treasurer, F. T. Noonan; delegates to Labor Council, F. W. Bartholomew, F. F. Ford, J. A. Himmel and F. T. Noonan.

The Pile Drivers', Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, Don Cameron; vice-presidents, James Telford and James Morrison; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Tostevin; business agent, James Curran; trustees, T. J. Wheeler, E. Kimmerling and Don Cameron; delegates to the Labor Council, D. Cameron, F. Lively, E. Kimmerling, J. D. Barnes, W. E. Tostevin and J. Curran; delegates to the City Front Federation, T. D. Warwick, James Curran and D. Cameron; delegates to the Iron Trades Council, J. Curran, F. Lively, J. D. Barnes, E. Kimmerling, T. J. Wheeler and W. E. Tostevin; finance committee, T. J. Wheeler, H. Waters and T. D. Warwick; sergeant-at-arms, Dan Todd; conductor, J. B. Jones; warden, F. F. Franklin; executive board, Stephen Nolan, Hugh Waters, Dan Todd, J. B. Barnes, L. Leahy, J. Curran and Don Cameron.

The Janitors' Union Tuesday evening elected and installed the following officers: President, J. Street; vice-president, W. Stumpf; treasurer, J. Spencer; financial secretary, B. Stowe; recording secretary, C. Shuttleworth; guard, P. Ryan; guide, W. Steuart; trustee, C. Stevens; delegates to Labor Council, C. Erickson and C. Shuttleworth.

LEGISLATURE AND LIABILITY.

(Contributed by Industrial Accident Board.)

It seems necessary to interrupt, for this week, our short series of articles on, "Why the Farmer Was Included in the Roseberry Law," in order to make clear what the Legislature, at its recent session, did in relation to Employers' Liability.

The Legislature enacted three measures, none of which amends the Roseberry law in any particular. The acts passed were merely supplementary, and in no way affect the rights and obligations of employers or employees under it.

Senate Bill 11 imposes five additional duties upon the Industrial Accident Board. The first of these is the duty to "Collect and compile statistics in regard to industrial accidents happening in this State, resulting in personal injury, the cost and probable causes thereof."

The second is, "To investigate methods and devices for the prevention of such accidents," a service that desperately needs to be performed, for the reason that it is entirely possible to so protect dangerous machinery as to cut in half the number of accidents in this State.

Third, "To investigate the comparative merits and relative cost of the various forms of insurance against liability and compensation for personal injuries resulting from industrial accidents." The crux of the whole matter of compensation to injured workmen is insurance. Employers are much concerned over the rates which the liability companies are charging for insurance coverage, but no one outside the insurance companies knows, as a fact, whether employers are being overcharged or not, and it is not entirely clear that the insurance companies, themselves, know.

Fourth, "The Industrial Accident Board is authorized and empowered to make public and publish at such times and in such manner as it deems best, the results of its investigations and re-

searches, together with all such other information in relation to the liability of employers for damages or compensation for personal injuries to their employees as it may deem essential to fully acquaint the people of the State with the present liability law and its purposes and operation."

Fifth, "The Industrial Accident Board shall report the results of its investigations covering the calendar year of 1912, to the Governor of the State not later than February 1, 1913." This report, of course, is to be for the guidance of the Legislature in dealing with the compensation and insurance and accident prevention problems at its regular session.

Senate Bill Number 12 is the complement of Number 11, and required employers of labor to report all accidents happening to their employees, causing a disability longer than one week, to the Industrial Accident Board within fifteen days from the time of the accident, together with such other information as the board may require in order to make a complete history of every such case. This bill also requires every physician called to treat any such injury to report the facts to the Industrial Accident Board.

The statistical information covered by these two bills is to cover the calendar year 1912, and, therefore, its collection must begin at once.

The measures are re-enforced by usual pains and penalties for failure to comply with their requirements. Copies of the bills, with instructions, will be sent out to employers, physicians and others as soon as they can be printed. Meantime, it must be presumed that all know the law, to the end that reports may be forthcoming.

Unfortunately, reports are not required from employers of labor engaged in farming, dairying, agricultural and horticultural pursuits, poultry raising or domestic service, but physicians and liability companies are not exempted from reporting all such cases as fall into their hands.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY WORKERS.

Los Angeles, Cal., December 14, 1911.

To Organized Labor and Friends:

On February 22d of this year, the Cracker Bakers, Helpers and girls working at the cracker baking industry of this city, called an open meeting for the purpose of organizing a union, under charter from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

On February 24th, the Bishop Cracker and Candy Company locked out all who had attended the meeting, declaring that they were for the open shop. Remember, no demands were made for shorter hours or higher wages.

The Los Angeles Central Labor Council tried to adjust the dispute and have the men and girls put back to work pending arbitration, but Mr. Bishop refused to listen to any proposition from them.

The Central Labor Council has endorsed the stand taken by the cracker bakers, helpers and girls, who saw fit to try and better their condition by joining an organization.

While in the act of forming this organization this firm immediately discharged them—going once more on record, as they have in the past, of denying them the right to organize for their own protection.

This firm is one of the strong supporters of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, which has become notorious in this city during the past few years as denying the workers the right to organize.

Some of the girls have been arrested by the detectives and taken before the Humane Society, and there told that they were leading bad lives, and forced to an examination by a doctor, by which it was proven that they were innocent.

They were further told by the Humane Society that they should not go on strike. They try to keep them from organizing in Los Angeles.

We therefore appeal for your moral assistance in bringing this firm to be made to see that they have to give these men and girls the right to organize, and humane conditions.

Refuse to buy and eat Bishop & Company's products, or anything bearing their name, of which are candies, jams, jellies, catsup, canned goods, biscuits, cakes, and crackers.

We ask you to take this matter up at your meeting, and see that a committee is appointed to call upon the merchants handling these unfair Bishop goods, and request them to stop handling same; also to make this fact known to the public.

Trusting that you will assist us with your moral support,

Faternally,
CRACKER BAKERS, HELPERS AND
PACKERS' LOCAL No. 63.

BRANDEIS ON TRUSTS.

Louis D. Brandeis, the well-known Boston lawyer, in testifying before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, in dealing with the trust question, gave expression to the following: "The successful trusts have created conditions absolutely inconsistent with America's industrial and social needs. In our just indignation over the crimes disclosed at Los Angeles, should not statesmen seek the cause of this widespread, deliberate outburst of violence? Was it not because they, and men like them, believed that the wage earner, acting singly or collectively, is not strong enough to secure substantial justice? Is there not a causal connection between the development of these huge and indomitable trusts and the horrible crimes now under investigation? Are not these irresistible trusts important contributing factors of social unrest? Is it not irony to speak of equality of opportunity in a country cursed with their bigness?"

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Group No. 152—415 Pair Men's Patent Colt and Vici Kid Blucher
Cut and Button Shoes—All New Shapes—All Sizes—
Values to \$3.50. Special Sale Price..... **\$2.15**

Group No. 156—168 Pair Men's Box Calf, Storm Calf and Tan Win-
ter Calf Blucher Lace Shoes—New Models—All
Sizes—Values to \$4.00. Special Sale Price..... **\$2.30**

Group No. 165—510 Pair Men's Gun Metal and Winter Tan Calf
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Soles—Values to \$5.00. Special Sale Price..... **\$3.20**

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